

Mob Kills Many Negroes; East St. Louis Burning

Death Estimates Range from 15 to 75 After Day of Wild Disorder

City Is Placed Under Martial Law

Women and Girls Join in Dragging Victims from Streetcars

East St. Louis, Ill., July 2.—Four districts of this city are on fire to-night, and in the glare of the flames the white incendiaries are hunting down and killing negroes. Men, women and children have been shot down as they fled from their burning homes. The mobs, frenzied by race hatred, have spared no one. The estimates of the dead vary from fifteen to seventy-five. It is impossible to tell how many perished in the flames. Homes of the negroes have been burned by the hundreds. Nor have the mobs stopped there. Several valuable industrial plants have gone up in flames. In the Southern Railway's freight yards between 100 and 150 cars loaded with merchandise have been destroyed. The total damage in the city is said to be in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000.

Nor is any one able to tell how many negro wounded are still lurking in the fire swept districts where they lived. There are eighty in the city hospitals. More, it is believed, who have crawled away from the mobs are lying helpless or afraid to seek aid. All day long the city authorities have tried to stamp out the riots. They might as well have attempted to tread out the fires that they kindled. More than 300 white men have been arrested and riots continue.

City Under Martial Law

Military rule was proclaimed at 8 o'clock to-night. Six additional companies of state troops are being rushed to the city. Six other companies are on duty here, and have been energetic in their attempts to quell the mobs. Yet at 11 o'clock to-night a fresh disturbance broke out in the East St. Louis district where the city was attacked and put to flames.

Women are helping the men in their fight of murder and destruction. White girls boarded streetcars to-night and urged off negro women, who were turned over to the rioters, who greeted the girls' actions with cheers. Inspired by the acclaim, one of the girls took off her shoe and beat a negroess over the head.

At 8:30 o'clock to-night a mob of three hundred armed men charged into a negro district on Third Street. Nearly every member of the mob carried a flaming torch. Before they could start a new blaze, however, two hundred guardsmen charged with fixed bayonets. The troops fired a volley over the heads of the mob, which then dispersed. A battle between white women and blacks broke out at the east entrance to the St. Louis municipal bridge. Guardsmen carried them in trucks and ended the combat. One of the white men, Granite City, he was standing beside a soldier when a bullet struck him. The shot apparently was intended for the soldier.

Negro Is Lynched

The lynching of a negro to-night caused a mob great amusement. Two white men tied a rope around the neck of a black and started to pull him into the air. The rope broke and the negro fell to the ground. While the crowd laughed the negro dropped to the ground dead.

As three negroes were trying to escape from a burning building a mob seized them. One negro was hanged to a telephone pole and the other two were shot. The three bodies were left in the street.

Seventy-five white men attacked a negro in front of a drug store downtown and shot him twice. He was pulled to a pole, and beat him as they pulled him along. The troops charged with fixed bayonets, and the mob scattered.

Heat Overcomes Four In Year's Hottest Day

Thermometer Shows 89 Degrees at 2:30; No Relief To-day

The rioting is a recurrence of race troubles that occurred here a month ago following the importation of large numbers of negro laborers from the South. Women and girls, joining with the men, dragged negro women from the streetcars in the downtown district during the day. Troops themselves were disarmed by the mob in many instances, and, together with the police, seemed powerless before the rioters.

Negroes Kill Policeman

The disorder, which began when a mob of 200 negroes fired on an automobile load of policemen last night, killing one, grew worse in the broad daylight this forenoon. In this outbreak three negro men and one white man were killed, two white men and two negroes were shot and wounded and twenty-three others, so badly beaten and stoned that they were taken to hospitals.

Tonight National Guardsmen began unloading truck loads of negroes across the river to Missouri.

Until the white women began to participate negro women and girls had seemed immune from attack, but when the rioting broke out, they were terrorized and some were killed.

One of the National Guard companies was ordered from the negro quarter to the business section, but the arrival of the troops seemed to arouse the increasing mobs to further aggression.

No accurate count of the number of negroes attacked was obtainable, many were struck, getting away with slight injuries.

At 1:30 the rioting grew more serious. A car was stopped, the trolley pulled from the wire, and a mob of white men invaded the coach looking for negroes. One was taken off, cruel-

A GUSTY CORNER FOR ROYAL MILLINERY



Fall of Spanish Monarchy Is Believed Near

Leading Parties Join Opposition to King; Abdication Not Improbable

[By Cable to The Tribune]

London, July 2.—Spain appears to be in the throes of a revolution. In well-informed quarters here it is believed that the fall of the Spanish monarchy and the rise of a republic in its stead are only a matter of days, perhaps hours.

This view is justified by the latest development in Spanish politics. The leading parties in the nation have formed a republican "bloc." At a conference recently held at the Chamber of Deputies the Reform party, the Republicans, the Radicals and the Socialists decided to issue a revolutionary and anti-monarchic manifesto, after having constituted themselves into a "bloc."

In addition to these parties the Monarchist-Reformist party of the country, one of the most powerful Spanish leaders, changed its traditional position and came out in favor of a republic. So strong is the republican tide in Spain that King Alfonso's abdication is spoken of as a distinct probability.

"We have our instructions entirely complete. They are only this: There are no French, there are no Americans. We are all together."

Situation in Spain Going from Bad to Worse, Say Reports to Paris

Paris, July 2.—The situation in Spain, far from improving, appears to be going from bad to worse. The gravity of the crisis is confirmed amply by such news as reaches Paris. The Madrid correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," telegraphing Sunday, says that the suspension of constitutional guarantees by the government has not removed the unrest in Spain. The fact that the heavily censored Spanish press publishes nothing concerning the internal situation seems to indicate that conditions are far from normal.

Great importance is attached in political circles to two facts: First, that the King and Queen cancelled an engagement to attend a polo game; second, that a special cabinet meeting was held, at the conclusion of which Premier Dato went to the palace and had a long conference with the King. The circumstances have given rise to all sorts of comment, many persons seeing in the proof that the government had received serious news.

On Eve of Important Events

E. Cristóbal Salmerón y García, president of the short-lived Spanish republic, who has just arrived from Spain, also takes a serious view of the situation. In a statement published in the "Petit Parisien" he says he is convinced Spain is on the eve of important events.

There are three causes of discontent—the dissatisfaction of the democratic parties and the unrest of the masses, brought about by the increased cost of living. Senior Salmerón says that of these three causes, of different origins, should produce effects at the same time, events which would surprise the world would be likely to occur. The taint of partial satisfaction, do not trust the promises of the government, and so long as their professional interests are safeguarded their cooperation with the parties of the Extreme Left appears possible.

The grievance of the democratic parties is the attitude of the government toward Germany.

Rigid Draft Rules Issued By President

Boards Instructed How to Choose Army from the Millions Registered

Each Individual's Case Is Separate

No Class Exemptions by Trades; Date for Next Step To Be Set Later

Washington, July 2.—Preparation for the mobilization of the first contingent of 625,000 troops of the new National Army advanced another step to-day when President Wilson promulgated the regulations to govern exemption from military service.

Most of the local and appeal exemption boards already have been appointed, and the issuance of the regulations will permit them to organize immediately and prepare for the concluding phases of the task of getting the men under training for duty in France.

The local boards are empowered to exempt the following persons:

Officers—legislative, executive or judicial—of the United States, the several states, territories and District of Columbia.

Any regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

Any person who on May 18, 1917, was a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

Any person in the military or naval service of the United States.

Any person who is a subject of Germany, whether such person has or has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

All other resident aliens who have not taken out their first papers.

County and municipal officers elected by popular vote, and whose offices may not be filled by appointment for an unexpired term.

Custom house clerks.

Persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mails.

Artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals and navy yards of the United States.

Persons employed in the service of the United States designated by the President to be exempted.

Any licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of his vocation.

Mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

Any married man whose wife or child is dependent upon his labor for support.

Any son of a widow who may be dependent upon his labor for support.

Any son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependent upon his labor for support.

Any father of a motherless child or children under sixteen years of age dependent upon his labor for support.

Any brother of a child (or children) under sixteen years of age, who has (have) neither father nor mother, and is (are) dependent upon his labor for support.

Any person who is found by such local board to be a member of any well recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 18, 1917, whose tenets are religious or principles of which its members are required to take part in war in any form, and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of such religious organization.

Any person who has been convicted of felony and sentenced.

Shops Plundered In German Riots

Enemy Alien Workmen Share Booty in Dusseldorf Outbreak

Amsterdam, July 2.—The Dusseldorf "General Anzeiger" says that riots occurred in Dusseldorf Thursday, in which workmen of enemy nationality participated. Shops were damaged and plundered, alcoholic liquors, especially beer, were stolen. Citizens allowed these enemy aliens to share in the booty without hindrance. The police, who were reinforced by troops, made many arrests. The military commandant issued orders forbidding street gatherings.

It was decreed that all saloons and amusement places should be closed at 9 o'clock at night. An order was given to act ruthlessly to anybody offering resistance to the police.

Selection Date Not Known

Presumably the process of selection will be announced only a short time before it is put in operation. When that will be is not known. September 1 has been the tentative date set for calling the 625,000 of the first contingent to the colors for training. Progress with construction of the sixteen divisional cantonments for the troops will govern that action, however. It is now believed there will be no serious delay.

The exemption process will not take

French Front in France, July 2

During the week ended June 24 the Lafayette Flying Squadron made twenty-two reconnaissance flights over the enemy's lines, a total of seventy-eight machines participating, and brought back important information. Its members also fought fourteen aerial combats. Those taking part in engagements in the air and the number of their flights follow: Lieutenant Thaw, three; Lieutenant Lufbery, three; Corporal Willis, two; Sergeant Soubrin, one; Private Campbell, one; Private Lovell, two; Corporal Hall, one.

During Corporal Hall's first flight with the squadron several enemy machines were badly damaged. Sergeant Marr bombarded enemy cantonments with machine gun fire.

National Conference To Discuss Cost of Living

Men and women from many parts of the country will meet to-day at the Hotel McAlpin to discuss the high cost of living and try to find a remedy for it. Among those who will address the gathering are Amos Pinchot, Lincoln Steffens, Frederic C. Howe, Charles H. Lumsden, Mrs. Jacob Finken and George L. Record.

Kerensky Leads Advancing Army; 10,000 Men Taken

"Regiments July 1," Title of Honor for Attacking Russians

Russians Drive Foe from 3 Trench Lines and Galician Town

Battle Raging on 40-Mile Front

Great Offensive Spreading Northward Into Volhynia

Petrograd, July 2.—Hereafter all Russian fighting units which took part in the great offensive launched yesterday against the Teutons in Galicia will be known officially as "Regiments July First." They will be handed red revolutionary flags by Minister of War Kerensky and will be treated as specially honored contingents. The suggestion was made by M. Kerensky, who is now at the battle front, and has been approved by Premier Lvoff, to whom it was submitted.

In an inspiring appeal issued to the armies of new Russia by the War Minister he points out the danger to the democracies of the world that lay in Germany's dishonorable proposal of a separate peace, and calls on all the soldiers to fight. When Russia rejected the overtures, declares M. Kerensky, the enemy threatened an offensive against Russia, and the freedom of the country, as well as the success of the revolution hung in the balance. The appeal concludes:

"Every day's delay strengthens the enemy. That is why we appeal to our armies to take the offensive. Let all the world know that it was not from weakness that we talked of peace. Let it be known that liberty increases our military strength. All Russia will bless your exploits in behalf of liberty, your country's future and an honorable and lasting peace."

In his message to the Premier the War Minister says:

"On July 1 the army of the Revolutionary Russia took the offensive with great enthusiasm. The offensive proved to Russia and the entire world its fidelity to the revolution and its love for liberty and its country. Ignoring the small groups of cowardly souls, the free Russian soldiers are consolidating by their offensive a new discipline based on the sentiment of civic duty."

"Whatever may happen, this puts an end to all slanderous attacks against the democratic Russian army. I beg of you to authorize me to hand the regiments which participated in the fighting on July 1 red revolutionary flags and give them the name 'Regiments July First.'"

Premier Lvoff granted the requests.

U-Boat Sunk from Air While Attacking Liner In the Mediterranean

Passengers on Italian Ship Tell of Remarkable Escape

An Atlantic Port, July 2.—Passengers arriving on an Italian liner to-day told a remarkable story of being saved from the attack of a giant U-boat by a hydro-aeroplane convoy.

The day after the vessel sailed from an Italian port the submarine appeared about a mile off the starboard bow. Hardly had she unlimbered her deck guns for action when a hydro-aeroplane, which had set out from the base near the shore, swept down and opened fire on the submersible. The battle-ship dropped like a plummet more than 1,500 feet until about 500 feet above the surface of the sea.

The U-boat, taken unawares from the sky, attempted to submerge, but two large bombs from the aeroplane struck her, one on the conning tower and the other forward. Then she sank in a swirl of white water, and a large patch of oil marked the spot where she had gone down—for good.

Passengers stated that during the action, which occupied not more than five minutes, the captain of the liner manouvered his ship in circles to avoid being struck by a possible torpedo.

Kovel and Halicz Goals

It is apparent that the Russian commander in chief is renewing his concentration pressure on the centre of the Teutons in the east. In the north his objective is the railroad nucleus of Kovel, in Volhynia; in the south it is Halicz, where no fighting has yet been reported, though the Russians last fall drove to the very outskirts of the city; and in the centre it is Lemberg, capital of Galicia. The Russian commander's strategy involves splitting the Austro-German armies into two parts, and it is clear that the drive is to be pressed on fully as large a scale as the damaging offensive of last summer and fall. But this drive starts where the other left off.

According to the German account of the actions around Berezany, the concentrated Russian artillery volleys, maintained at a pitch of drum fire for forty-eight hours, reduced the Teuton defences to a "crater field," in which it was impossible to make resistance. This in itself testified to the accuracy of the Russian shell supply, which was maintained at its original strength, would constitute an army of 288,000 men. Berlin insists that the Russian losses surpassed any hitherto known, some units being entirely annihilated. Petrograd admits that the attackers suffered a great number of casualties.

Greek Warship with French Crew Blown Up

Paris, July 2.—The Greek destroyer Doga, manned by French officers and crew, has been blown up in the Mediterranean. Twenty-nine men, including all the officers, were lost.

The official announcement of the loss of the Doga says that the destroyer sank as the result of a double explosion on June 28. The Doga was then within 100 yards of a merchant vessel which she was convoying.

Society Women to Serve In Navy Club Canteen

Society women will serve in the canteen of the new Navy Club, which was opened last night at 509 Fifth Avenue. The club is for enlisted men of the United States Navy and Marine Corps and similar branches of the allied service. The canteen will be open daily from 5 to 7 p. m.

The speakers last night were Rear Admiral Usher, commandant of the Navy Yard; Mrs. William H. Hamilton, a member of the committee which established and equipped the club, and Richard Fletcher.

Mexican Pirate Ship Is Captured in Gulf

Mexico City, July 2.—The power schooner Mariscal, which has been preying on small vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, has been captured in the Tonala River, according to dispatches received here.

The pirate was pursued by the dispatch boat Ligera, and surrendered after an hour's fight. She was taken to Vera Cruz.

FRANCE BLED WHITE

"Men with one eye are being sent back to the front in France"

First of a series of articles by Fred B. Pitney

For the last five years Tribune Correspondent in Paris

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